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MANITOBA.

Part of the Dominion of Canada lies adjacent to and directly north of the eastern part of North Dakota and the western part of Minnesota. Manitoba has a territory of 73,956 square miles—there are 25,000,000 acres of arable wheat lands, of which about 5,000,000 acres are under cultivation.

Manitoba less than thirty years ago had no greater population than would make a town of decent size, destitute of any but the most primitive dwellings and without money or convenience. Now it has a population of over 400,000, having about 5,000,000 acres of land under cultivation, possessing farm buildings worth over \$110,000,000, with



A Manitoba Farm.

164,444 horses, 363,202 cattle, 16,606 sheep, 120,838 hogs, a grain crop of over 130,000,000 bushels estimated to be worth \$60,998,641.80, besides potatoes and roots valued at about \$4,075,000, and dairy products that realized \$1,377,746.84, and live stock exported and sold for \$1,500,000.

It has a metropolitan city of over 130,000 inhabitants and upwards of 400 cities, towns and villages, scattered all over the province.

SOIL.

A scientific analysis of the soil may be interesting to some, and geographical and geological reasons can be adduced to account for its great productiveness, but to plain, practical men the fact that it does produce, and produce tremendously and continuously, is sufficient.

"Show me what grows on the land," he says, "in natural grains and grasses, and I'll tell you what the land is." In short terms, the land may be described as a rich black loam, from eighteen inches to three feet in depth, resting on a clay subsoil, capable of standing great rainfall or drouth.

The soil is the richest known the world over (practically inexhaustible). Successive crops of wheat for over

twenty years have been grown in many places without fertilizing or summer fallowing, and are still producing from twenty to twenty-five bushels to the acre.

The wonderful productions remarkable in the delta of the Nile and the Sunderbunds of the Ganges are due to the rich ooze brought down by these streams. The phenomenal yields in the valley of the Red that yearly tax the credulity of farmers in less favored localities are due to the same natural action and processes as the famous portions of India and Egypt mentioned above, the only difference being that, in the case of Manitoba, these changes occurred centuries ago. The advantage of this is seen in the climate Manitoba enjoys. While the Egyptian or Indian rice growers on the sea fronts of the Nile or Ganges are constant victims to fever and other malarial diseases, the Manitoban enjoys a climate that is one of the healthiest in the world.

THE CLIMATE.

The climate of the Red River Valley resembles that of the province generally, being very agreeable and preferred by the settlers to that of Eastern Canada or the States. Manitobans do not experience the wet, sleety days that accompany the winters of Eastern Canada, nor in summer the hot winds and cyclones that make residence in some of the States unpleasant and dangerous. Spring begins with April, and the growth is so fast as to be phenomenal. The soft maple trees will grow five feet in a single season. The summer days have more of brightness and sunshine than any other spot of a lower latitude on the continent, while the autumn season is as delightful as can be imagined. The groves are decked in almost every conceivable color, brilliant orange, crimsons of every shade, russets and browns of every tint and greens that are the despair of the artist. The dreamy Indian summer, when the rolling prairie is enveloped in an autumnal haze, when the yellow stubble fields gleam in the dusky light, is a season that all Manitobans love, and that will remain forever in the memory of those who have once witnessed it. Snow does not usually fall till December, sometimes as late as Christmas, and this gives the farmer time to finish his threshing, market his thousands of bushels of the best wheat grown in the world, and to put his land in a condition for the crop of the following year. The winters are by no means discouraging. The air is crisp and dry, and a temperature of 25 degrees below zero, or even lower, is less uncomfortable in the dry air of the west than in the moist-laden atmosphere of the Atlantic coast. This is the unvaried testimony of all who have lived in both climates. The weather during the winter, too, is steady, the variations usual to the east being unknown. The province does not suffer from the drouths that in the more southern localities do such damage. The average rainfall is over 21 inches. It will be seen that ample moisture is assured for the growing crops.

As was remarked by a settler from the United States, even the little discomfort that the cold may cause is more than offset by the rich harvest the industrious gather each year. A writer to an eastern paper says that, having interviewed hundreds of farmers, in no single instance did one of them declare that the winter was a valid objection, the advantages enjoyed being in every case considered a sufficient offset.

Disease is little known, while epidemics are unheard of. Spring commences about the first of April. Some seasons, however, seeding is begun early in March, the snow having entirely disappeared. But spring scarcely

puts in an appearance before it is followed by summer, and it is almost impossible to describe the delight of that pleasant season, with its long days and cool nights. It is in this fact we find an explanation of the extraordinarily rapid growth of vegetation, which, under the influence of the long-continued sunshine, exceeds everything known in the lower latitudes.

The autumn season is one of the most delightful that can be imagined. It extends into the month of November.

Great Britain is one of the earth's most favored regions for wheat growing. It has a summer of about 60 to 80 degrees F. In Northwest Canada the Dominion Government maintains sixteen stations, where the temperature is daily recorded. Ten of the sixteen showed a mean summer temperature of 60 to 65 degrees F.

An eminent authority has declared that no one particular in her whole category of advantages is more effective as an instrument to enable Canada to take the position destined to be hers in the future than her climate. Altitude more than latitude makes climate, and in this respect Canada occupies a position superior to most regions. Europe has a mean elevation of 671 feet; South America, 1,332 feet; Asia, 1,151; North America, 748; while the Canadian part of North America is placed at 3,000 feet.

The great bodies of water, too, which are distinguishing features of Canada, also exert a considerable influence on climate. Hudson's Bay is 1,000 miles long by 600 wide; its temperature is 65 degrees F. during the summer. In the winter it is three degrees warmer than the waters of Lake Superior. The chain of fresh water lakes, which almost without a break extends between latitude 44.45 and latitude 51 North, and from longitude 75 to longitude 20, covers, together with the smaller lakes, an area of 130,000 square miles, and contains nearly one-half of the fresh water on the surface of the globe. The moderating influence of these large bodies of water, which never freeze over, will be at once recognized.

In considering the climate of Western Canada, the fact should not be lost sight of that, although the total rainfall averages only 13.35 inches for the territories and 21.34 inches in Manitoba, the amounts falling between April 1 and October 1 are respectively 9.39 inches and 12.87 inches, or 70.3 and 74.2 per cent of the whole.

SUNNY CANADA.

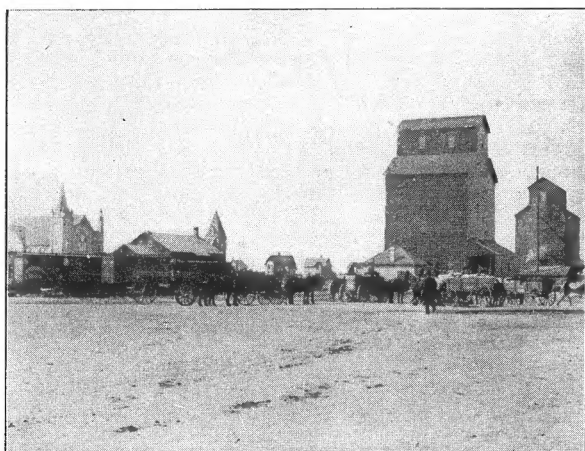
The Northwestern suggests to the poet Rudyard Kipling that "Sunny Canada" would be as appropriate a name for this country as "Lady of the Snows." In support of this it cites the fact that the average per annum for the Dominion shows 46 per cent of sunshine, and the summer average 53 to 59 per cent, while in Germany, England, Holland, France and the rest of Northern Europe, the average for the year nowhere exceeds 40 per cent, and that for summer does not go beyond 50 per cent.

EFFECT OF CLIMATE ON GROWTH OF WHEAT.

The wheat of Western Canada is known to be extremely hard, the yield being 30 to 50 per cent more than in the States south of the boundary line. The principal causes for this are that the farther you travel toward the northern limit of its growth the finer is the quality. The subsoil during the early period of the growth of the wheat is kept moist by the slow melting of the winter frosts through the intense heat, the moisture ascending to the surface and nourishing the roots of the grain, thus stimulating the growth and producing a bountiful crop.

Again, at a later period, the sunshine is longer, just at the needed time, when the heads are ripening. Heat alone will not bring wheat to maturity, solar light being needed to assist, and the greater the amount the better the result obtained. From the 15th of June to the 1st of August there are nearly two hours' more daylight in every twenty-four hours in Western Canada than in Ohio.

The black alluvial soil, like the blackened plate of glass, absorbs heat in seemingly enormous quantities; and the subsoils that are to be found in every district of Western Canada are marvelous in the amount of their plant



A Manitoba Wheat Market.

foods, and during the long, bright, even occasionally hot, summer day, the transformation of plant cells is so rapid as only to be likened to the growth of plants under glass. To those not accustomed to the conditions which prevail it seems so unreal as to be almost incredible that five short months should see the vast areas, mile after mile, of grain strong in bottom, upright in stalk, and as even as a mown lawn, which greet the eye in every direction. Were the people of the old land privileged to see this beautiful and wonderful scene they would be no longer exercised to imagine whence came the food to feed so many people, but when they looked on these magnificent crops and the promise of wonderful yields, they would wonder where the people were that required so much food.

The following is reproduced from the St. Paul (Minn.) Dispatch of September 12, 1902, as a comparison between points in the States and Winnipeg, Manitoba:

Watertown, S. D., Sept. 12.—A killing frost occurred here this morning. The thermometer registered 24.

Lisbon, N. D., Sept. 12.—Frost this morning, forming ice one-third of an inch thick, killing corn, late flax, and much millet. Nothing but the hardiest vegetables survive. The minimum temperature was 23 degrees.

Iowa Falls, Iowa, Sept. 12.—A severe frost prevailed in this section last night. Vegetation was killed and corn was badly damaged. It is estimated that but 30 per cent of the corn crop will be marketable, necessitating cutting and feeding the balance of the crop.

Plainfield, Wis., Sept. 12.—Heavy frost this morning. The corn crop was very late and is partly killed and damaged.

Mitchell, S. D., Sept. 12.—A heavy frost covered this section last night and put an end to all further growth of vegetation. The thermometer went to 24 degrees and stood there a greater part of the night. Corn in this section pretty well out of the way of frost damage, although some of the late corn was nipped before maturity.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 12.—THE FROST WAS SO LIGHT LAST NIGHT THAT THE TENDEREST PLANTS WERE NOT DAMAGED.

Beresford, S. D., Sept. 12.—Heavy frost here last night. Great damage was done to corn.

Huron, S. D., Sept. 12.—Frost last night killed garden stuff and injured late corn beyond recovery. It was the hardest frost known so early in many years. Ice formed in some sections.

The following, relating to the climate of Western Canada, is taken from an article contributed to an American paper:

"The western climate is conducive to health, happiness and old age. The cold spells are divided by days that are bright, clear and pleasant, during which children enjoy playing in the open air for hours, and young people enjoy long sleigh rides. Many instances can be given of men who have removed here in quest of health and have been benefited by the invigorating climate."

RAILWAY FACILITIES.

In nothing is the transformation of every phase of life in the west more apparent than in the improvement of means of transportation. The day of the Red River cart and the "prairie schooner," familiar to the settlers of the 80's, have long since passed. The province as a whole has exceptional railway facilities, and the Red River Valley in particular is as well supplied with railroads as many of the older states. In the municipalities referred to, more particularly in this district where our lands are situated, there are no less than 700 miles of railroad. A summary of the mileage is presented below:

C. P. R.—		Miles.
Main line west	40	
Main line east	61	
Emerson branch	66	
Stonewall	40	
West Selkirk	23	
Pembina	74	
South Western	50	
Osborne to Morden	40	
C. N. R.—		
South Eastern	84	
Emerson branch	65	
Portage branch	35	
Morris-Brandon branch	20	
St. Charles-Carman branch	70	
Hudson Bay to Lake Manitoba	40	
Hill Road (Midland) Gretna to Portage La Prairie	80	
Total	788	

There are, in addition, several other railroads contemplated. The Morris, Portage & Midland has a charter to build northwest from Morris, through the municipality of Macdonald, with a branch to Carman. From the tabulated statement of railroads in the Red River Valley district given above, and a glance at the map, it is a simple mathematical calculation to discover that the valley has one mile of railroad for each six square miles of territory. It is doubtful if any country so recently settled as is Manitoba can show a record in railway construction equal to this.

THE MUNICIPAL SYSTEM.

Perhaps it would not be too much to say that the municipal system prevailing through the Red River Valley, as through all Manitoba, is the best hitherto designed, and is a model, both in its conception and administration. It is the finest on the continent. The best features of the older provinces and States of the Union have been adopted. Each municipality is divided into wards, and each ward elects annually councillors, by property qualifications, the ballot being extended to both sexes who own property, residents or non-residents, and the council, which is presided over by the reeve, who is also elected annually, has the entire control and management of all purely local affairs. It levies taxes for the maintenance of roads, bridges, and other public improvements, and for the support of the schools within its borders. This system of taxation is radically different from that of the States, in that no improvements or personal property is liable—the land only being assessed in rural municipalities. Land is assessed equitably, according to its agricultural value and its distance from market. Land that is vacant or not cultivated is taxed equally with that of which every acre is tilled. No tax is levied on barns, residences, live stock, or machinery, on wearing apparel or personal belongings, in rural municipalities. In towns and cities only are buildings and business stocks taxed. From \$20 to \$30 is the average tax for all purposes on a quarter section—160 acres. This includes the taxes levied for the support of schools.

The assessment is usually made on a two-thirds valuation.

TIMBER AND FUEL SUPPLY.

The railway lines easterly from Winnipeg to Fort William and Port Arthur pass through extensive timber districts near Rat Portage, Keewatin, Eagle River and Rainy River—those to the north and west through Riding and Duck Mountains and British Columbia, where very large saw and shingle mills are in operation, supplying abundance of building materials to the various lumber yards located at every railway station throughout the province.

Quantities of timber for building purposes and for fuel also exist on the banks of most of the rivers and creeks. Also groves of poplar, easily accessible to farmers on the open prairie. Coal mines, of which Canada has the largest area in the world, are scattered over Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

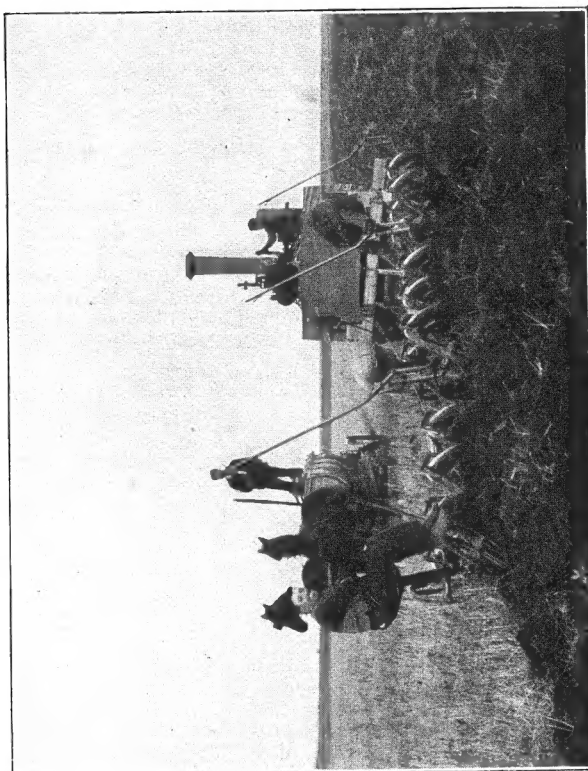
WATER SUPPLY.

The country is watered by numerous rivers, streams and creeks. Large numbers of lakes and ponds, abounding with wild fowl, exist all over the Northwest. The supply of water is ample, wells only requiring to be sunk to a moderate depth.

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

While the municipal system has all the advantages of simplicity of design and effectiveness of administration, the educational system is equally efficient and admirable. The schools are all under government control, the curriculum is broad, the teachers are well trained, and the school buildings and equipment all that can be desired. The cost of education is derived from (1) the government grant, payable semi-annually in proportion to the number of teachers employed and the number of days the school has been kept open; (2)

the general school tax, levied on the whole of the municipality, and (3) the special school tax, which varies in the different school districts the municipality contains. The cost of erecting schools is paid by debentures, issued by the elected trustees of the district, and are usually repayable in twenty years. The liability decreases each year, a portion being paid off by the proceeds of the special tax annually. One-eighteenth of the "Fertile Belt" was set apart by the Dominion Government at the time of the original survey for school purposes, and the proceeds of the sales of these lands will constitute a fund to assist educational work. Nor is the higher education neglected, for the province has a university that ranks high among American institutions of the kind.



Breaking the Soil.

Located in the city of Winnipeg—in addition to Manitoba University—are public school buildings in every ward, which are architecturally the admiration of every visitor; a Collegiate Institute for training teachers, as well as Wesley College, Manitoba College, St. John's College, St. Boniface College, St. Mary's Academy, Havergal College for Ladies, a Boys' College, and an Agricultural College, Medical College.

Throughout Manitoba there is the keenest interest taken in educational matters and every child has the opportunity of receiving a really excellent scholastic training.

A few figures compiled from the returns of the provincial department of education may serve to throw a side light on the enormous strides that Manitoba has made in recent years. In 1871 the school population was 817. To-day it is 65,000. In 1883 the average attendance was 5,064; to-day

it is 33,794. In 1883 there were 246 teachers in the province. Now there are about 2,272. There is one teacher for every 240 people, or one for every 40 of a school population. The aggregate value of the school property of the province is over \$3,500,000, or over \$8 00 a head of the entire population, a condition of things to be envied by many an older country.

Churches, schools, agricultural societies, farmers' institutes, and the best social conditions are in evidence as in the older provinces and states. They follow settlement, and are part of the very being of the province. Manitoba has fine hospitals, asylums for the insane, institutes for the education of the deaf and dumb, homes for unfortunates and incurable invalids—which are free to all who are unable to pay.

The year 1906 was not a good year for the province of Manitoba, because of the exceedingly hot weather which occurred just when the grain was filling, but even under those adverse conditions the following report speaks for itself. This report covers the whole province. *The returns in our immediate district were very much higher than these*

COARSE GRAINS, ROOT CROPS AND VEGETABLES.

In addition to the great productiveness of the soil for wheat, it is also admirably adapted for the growth of oats, barley and all other kinds of grains, the yield per acre being very large. Roots and vegetables of all descriptions grow in the greatest profusion. The yield, as exhibited at the agricultural shows throughout Canada, compares most favorably with similar articles shown in other parts of the Dominion.

Acres Under Crop, 1906 Report	Average Yield in Bus.	Total in Bus.
Potatoes 25,043	187 7	4,702,595 2
Roots 13,001	265.	3,446,432
Wheat 3,141,537	19.49	61,250,413.4
Oats 1,155,961	43.85	50,992,977.7
Barley 474,242	36 96	17,532,553 9
Flax 18,790	14	274,330
Rye 4,195	24	100,680.
Peas 2,559	26 3	67,301.7
Corn 6,246	40.	249,840

Total area under grain crop . . . 4,803,530	130,168,096.7
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—From Govt. Report 1906.

OATS.

The oats grown in the Canadian Northwest are very superior in quality, being plump and heavy, and the yield per acre is simply enormous, when compared with other countries. As high as 70 bushels per acre is no uncommon thing, and in some cases even 100 to 160 bushels have been realized.

For newly broken ground, oats or flax will be found a most remunerative crop, for which there is always a home market.

The comparison between the Canadian Northwest and some of the American States as respects the yield of oats is as follows.

Canadian Northwest, average 57 bushels per acre.
 Minnesota, average 37 bushels per acre
 Iowa, average 28 bushels per acre.
 Ohio, average 23 bushels per acre

BARLEY.

Barley is grown very successfully, as will be shown by the following table. The quality of the grain is excellent as a rule, its color fine, and brewers pronounce it second to none for malting purposes.

The following comparative statement tells its own tale:

Minnesota	40	bushels	per	acre
Canadian Northwest	25	bushels	per	acre
Iowa	22	bushels	per	acre
Wisconsin	20	bushels	per	acre
Ohio	19	bushels	per	acre
Indiana	19	bushels	per	acre
Illinois	17	bushels	per	acre

Excellent beer is now being manufactured in Winnipeg from native barley.



Harvesting Wheat in Manitoba.

PEAS.

Peas produce a very good crop, and returns furnished to the government show the yield per acre to be in some instances as high as from 60 to 68 bushels, with an average weight per bushel of about 60 pounds.

RYE.

Returns to government show that the yield per acre averages from 30 to 40 bushels, with an average weight of 60 pounds per bushel. This crop has not hitherto been largely grown, but so far as known the yield has been very satisfactory.

FLAX AND HEMP.

The cultivation of flax and hemp during the early days of the Red River Settlement was carried on successfully by the old settlers, but at the same time the want of a market and the means to manufacture the raw material interfered with its profitable production then.

Lately several of our farmers have paid some attention to the production of these important crops, and the experience of those who have tried them is certainly of a very satisfactory character. There is not the least doubt that as the climate of the Northwest is peculiarly favorable to the production of a good quality of both flax and hemp, they will play an important part in the future resources of the country. Thousands of acres of flax were sown last year which yielded 15 to 22 bushels per acre. Average last year for the province was 14.6 bushels per acre. A flax mill has been constructed and is now in operation in Winnipeg.

Acres Under Crop—			
Cultivated grasses, av			per acre
Brome	.	.	2
Rye	.	.	1.86
Timothy	.	.	1.82
			Total No. Tons.
			47,728
			24,646.8
			61,135.7

— From Government Report 1906.

POTATOES.

The Canadian Northwest is peculiarly adapted to the growth of potatoes. The yield is enormous and the quality is well known to be very superior. Some specimens weighed as high as 4¾ pounds each, and one peculiarity is that they are generally mealy to the very core.

The favorable climate and the rich soil of this country tend to make the potato a profitable crop even during the first season, immediately after breaking, by turning the sod over on the seed.

The average yield per acre, as stated by a number of farmers, has ranged from 300 to 320 bushels, and a number have claimed a yield of 400 bushels of potatoes per acre.

The following statements have been made by farmers based on their actual experiences in Manitoba and the Northwest:

W. H. J. Swan, of Morris —Has produced 800 to 1,000 bushels of turnips to the acre, and 60 bushels of beans have also been raised by him per acre.

S. C. Higginson, of Oakland —Has produced cabbages weighing 17½ pounds each.

Allan Bell, of Portage la Prairie —Has had cabbages 45 inches around, and turnips weighing 25 pounds each.

R. Squires, of Carman —Has raised two crops of potatoes in one season on same soil, and matured corn whose stalks measured 10 feet 8 inches in length.

BEETS.

A good deal of attention is already being paid in different parts of Canada to the cultivation of the sugar beet and its manufacture into sugar, but there is no part of the Dominion where it can be raised in such paying quantities as in Manitoba. The rich soil, the ease with which they can be cultivated, all tend to make the production of beet crops profitable, more especially when, as in the case of the sugar beet, large quantities can be used for manufacturing purposes.

FRUIT CULTURE.

As yet the culture of fruit and apples in the Northwest is in its infancy, but there is no doubt that certain varieties can be grown successfully. An abundance, however, of wild fruits exist, such as strawberries, raspberries, whortleberries, cranberries, plums, black and red currants, blueberries and grapes, so that there is no scarcity in this respect for the settler, and he will find the flavor of the wild fruit of the Northwest most delicious. In Minnesota, not many years ago, it was contended that apple trees would not grow there, and yet to-day the Minnesota apple is a notable product of that state. A variety of apples are grown now very successfully southwest of Winnipeg, and nurseries are established at different points.

At the exhibition of fruits made at Winnipeg by the Western Horticultural Society in August, 1903, there were shown over seventy-five varieties of apples grown in Manitoba, and many varieties of plums. Among the apples were the well-known "Duchess," "Grovenstine," "Saccarine," "Annisette," "Hibernal Blushed Colville," "Osterkoff," and the "Transcendent" and "Hyslop" crabs. Small fruits, such as currants and gooseberries, may be grown in profusion by anyone who will give them ordinary cultivation. Raspberries of red and yellow varieties also do well, but the blacks require a slight covering in the winter.

Mr A. P. Stevenson gathered over one hundred barrels of apples in his orchard in 1903.

Tomatoes ripen in the open air. Melons are grown without protection. Cabbage and cauliflower attain tremendous proportions, also beets, carrots, lettuce, radish and celery. This should be proof positive to the most skeptical that the climate of Manitoba, which makes it possible to raise such fruits and vegetables, has no terrors for the settlers. Were it not for the absurd statements often made about our climate in Manitoba, no notice would be taken of the subject. The cold in winter is not considered severe—no one is prevented from doing the usual work on a farm or from travel anywhere on account of the cold, as during the coldest weather there is invariably a dead calm.

We subjoin a few facts easily attested of phenomenal yields, proving that climatic conditions and soil alike are favorable to the husbandman and that profitable result is the response to intelligent culture.

Charles Midwinter, Louis Bridge P. O., near Winnipeg, cleared the brush from two acres of his land in 1902, planting it with cucumber seed. He gathered the fruit daily for over a month, selling it to the Blackwoods Pickling Company, and realized from the product of the two acres \$337. In 1903, Mr. Midwinter gathered 33,552 pounds cucumbers off the same land, from which he realized \$254.57. He also raised a large quantity of cauliflowers, for which he obtained \$65 per ton in Winnipeg. The same gentleman planted the "Morning Star" potato in 1903 and got the enormous yield of seven hundred (700) bushels per acre.

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE.

The following is an extract from the Manitoba Free Press of January 18, 1904.

"A very interesting exhibit is to be seen in the offices of Manitoba and Western Colonization Company, Main street. The exhibit consists of potatoes, wheat, oats and barley. The potatoes are unique, in that two crops were raised on the same piece of land during 1903 by Mr. Robert Squires, of Carman. The first crop was planted on the 25th of April,

the variety being the 'Early Fortune,' and these potatoes were dug on the 9th of July. On the same day (July 9) another lot of 'Money Makers' was planted in the same soil. This crop was dug on the 28th of September. The yield for both crops was very large and the potatoes were large in size, smooth and bright, and weighed from 18 to 24 ounces each. The samples of grain are from the district around Starbuck, and the wheat weighs 64 pounds to the bushel, the oats 40, and the barley over 40. All the grain is of excellent quality and an A1 advertisement for the productiveness of Manitoba."

We have affidavits to substantiate Mr. Squires' statements regarding these potatoes. This is not the first two-crop yield on the same soil in one season, however. Mr. Kennedy made the same experiment with like result two years ago. There is no reason why, with the long growing season given us in Manitoba, this should not be done every year.

Mr. Squires grew corn with well matured ears in 1902 whose stalks measured 10 feet 8 inches in length. We know people in the South smile incredulously at our growing corn in Manitoba, but the fact remains, *it is grown and can be grown*, and the only reason it is not grown extensively is because *wheat pays much better* and can be grown with much less expense and labor.

We are not defending Manitoba's corn-growing qualities, however; there are much better and more profitable things than corn—but we resent the aspersions of the man who closes his eyes and ears, wraps his coat of prejudice around him, and says "too far north," forgetting, or not knowing, that wheat and all other kinds of grain and vegetables have been successfully grown for years one thousand miles northwest of Winnipeg; that some of the wheat taking first prize at the American Centennial was grown 600 miles north of the boundary; that altitude as much as latitude determines the climate, and that where other tempering influences enter in, degrees of latitude north do not necessarily mean lower temperature.

CATTLE RAISING.

The country is well adapted for raising cattle, the prairie grass being peculiarly nourishing and existing in large quantities. It also makes excellent hay, the only expense being the cost of cutting and drawing to the farm-yard. So excellent is the prairie grass that cattle driven for hundreds of miles across the plains show no falling off in weight and condition as they proceed on their journey. The abundance of grass and hay, and the excellent root crops which are grown, render the raising of large herds of cattle extremely profitable.

Receipts of cattle, Winnipeg yards, over..	\$ 130,000
Cattle exported	85,757
Increase in receipts over 1905.....	39,763
Increase in exports	26,765
Value of export cattle to ranchers.....	4,029,639
Winnipeg pays highest average price for Hogs during the year 1906	\$7.11 per cwt.

Horses remain out during the winter, the depth of snow being light, and when brought in, in spring, are not in much worse condition than when turned out at the beginning of winter.

DAIRYING.

There were 29 creameries and 32 cheese factories in operation in Manitoba in 1901. A great many have been added since. A Government Dairy Commissioner devotes his whole time to supervising the work. A practical dairy

school of instruction is operated during the winter months, free of charge to farmers' sons and daughters. Dairying is, however, still in its infancy. The possibilities of extension can hardly be estimated, for the virgin prairies give most nutritious grasses, and the yields of cultivated crops—oats, barley and ensilage corn for feeding purposes—is phenom-



Sowing the Seed.

enal. In a few years time, with closer settlement, Manitoba will be as profitable a dairying province as Ontario, or any state in the Union.

An Agricultural College and Experimental Farm was established near Winnipeg last year with 92 pupils.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter Marketed by Farmers During 1906.			
Quantity of lbs.	Average Price.		Total Value.
4,698,882	17.8c		\$840,006.85
Summary of Dairy Products for the Year 1906.			
Butter	No. of Pounds.	Price	Value.
Dairy	4,698,882	17.8c	\$840,006.85
Creamery	1,532,812	22.	342,495.48
Total	6,251,694		\$1,182,502.33
Cheese Marketed in 1906.			
Cheese.	No. of lbs.	Price.	Value.
Factory	1,501,729	13c	\$195,244.51
Total Dairy Products			\$1,377,746.84
—From Government Report, 1906.			

ABSENCE OF DISEASE.

One of the strongest points in favor of this country as a field for cattle raising is the entire absence of those diseases which have played such havoc amongst the herds on the plains of Texas and in Montana; and which has had the effect of excluding them entirely from European markets.

SHEEP RAISING.

The same advantages in connection with the raising of the larger class of stock apply also to sheep, and the experience of many of our old settlers shows conclusively that wool growing in the Canadian Northwest is a branch of industry which will prove of great profit to every farmer engaging in it.

POULTRY.

The raising of poultry is now almost universal throughout Manitoba, and has been attended with the greatest possible success. The cost of keeping poultry is exceedingly small, and, in proportion, the profits are large.

Poultry disposed of by farmers during the year 1906:

Turkeys.	Geese.	Chickens.
82,198	35,233	439,990

PIGS.

The raising of pigs is now being gone into extensively, and wherever it has been tried it has proved a successful venture. Pigs thrive very satisfactorily in this country, have no diseases, and their keeping is attended with but little trouble and expense. Pork packing is now an established business in Winnipeg.

OUR LANDS.

Our lands are all situated in the celebrated Red River Valley, in an old tried district, chiefly in Starbuck, Sanford, Oak Bluff and Winnipeg districts, where crop failures are unknown. They are distant from ten to fifty miles from Winnipeg, a rapidly growing metropolis of over 100,000 people, which, as conservative men prophesy, will reach one hundred and fifty thousand in the next five years.

The advantage of owning lands in close proximity to a market like Winnipeg must be apparent to every thinking man. Practically all the grain grown in Manitoba and the Territories passes through Winnipeg on its way to the sea coast. Everything is controlled from this great center. It is the distributing point for the whole Northwest. All the wholesale houses, and the head offices of all the great manufacturing and monetary institutions of the country are located here; not only is there a ready and profitable sale for all the

produce that the farmer raises, but the difference in freight rates is greatly in favor of the Winnipeg district farmer who lives anywhere within a radius of sixty miles of Winnipeg, not to speak of the money saved in buying his supplies cheaper.

Did you ever figure out the difference in the value of lands close to market, and those distant, say ten to fifteen miles by wagon—difference in time, number of trips, wear and tear, expense, etc? The same law holds good with regard to railways.

Did you ever figure out the difference in value between lands, say fifteen to fifty miles from a large city, and those distant, say three hundred miles?

Did you ever figure out the difference in value between lands in a good, safe district, where you get a good crop every year, and those in a district where you get one good crop every third or fifth year?

We have figured it out, and that is why we confine our operations to the district southwest and west of Winnipeg, where we have lands well served by railways, in the midst of splendid settlements, close to schools, churches, and growing towns with elevators—where the disabilities and discomforts of pioneering are eliminated—where you can plow a furrow as straight as you like and as long as your title will allow; no stone, no scrub—in short, where you can make a comfortable home for your family and acquire independence in a few years.

Don't be led away by so-called cheap lands. Cheapness, like wealth, is a relative term—there are lands at \$25 00 per acre cheaper than other lands at \$15 00 per acre, lands at \$15 00 per acre are often cheaper than \$5 00 or \$10 00 lands. Location, convenience to market, crop certainty and producing power make all the difference.

The difference in freight rates on wheat grown on our lands and on lands three or four hundred miles farther away will pay 10 per cent interest on land at \$15 00 per acre, or will pay for land in our district at \$7 50 per acre in five years. Again, a fat steer standing on our lands is worth \$10 00 more to you than if standing on land three hundred miles farther away. Same proportion for hogs, poultry, butter and eggs—it cuts both ways. Your implements, groceries, dry goods, furniture, stoves, etc, cost you much less delivered on our lands than if you lived on other lands three hundred miles away. Is it too much to say that our lands are worth three times as much as lands three hundred miles farther away, even if these equalled ours in quality?

The value of lands must be calculated upon the basis of actual cultivation and from the standpoint of the settler. Looked at in this way our lands are cheap, and we fear no comparison that may be fairly instituted. Manitoba is the Mecca of the land-hunter, the home-seeker, the investor. The attention of the world is directed to this country as never before. Settlers are coming in by thousands, and as a consequence land is steadily going up, but it is not yet at half its value. There is a wondrous opportunity now for money-making, and the man is wise who sees the chance and takes advantage of it. FORTUNES have been made in the last four years by small, careful investments in Manitoba lands. The writer knows of several who came into Manitoba four or

five years ago without means, and who have acquired a competence.

We hesitate to state actual facts that have come under our observation as to crop yields, profits from farming, investments, etc., for fear that we be charged with exaggeration, but one day's drive through our district and examination of our lands will convince the most skeptical that anything is possible. We append a few results, not isolated examples of phenomenal yields by any means—instances of profitable farming and investment covering the whole district might be multiplied, did space permit.

Finlay McRae, south of Starbuck, in 9-2 W, had 55 bushels wheat per acre on 60 acres, in 1898; in 1899, 53 bushels per acre on 80 acres; in 1901, average of 32 bushels on 400 acres; in 1902, 35 bushels on 240 acres; in 1903, 25 bushels on 30 acres.

S. Benson, southeast of Starbuck, had 60 bushels per acre on 20 acres in 1895.

David Milne, in 9-1 W, southeast of Starbuck, had 53 bushels per acre on 100 acres in 1902.

Mr. Barr, in 9-1 W, averaged 35 bushels per acre on 240 acres in 1903, 32 acres of which yielded about 1,500 bushels.

R. Longmore, in 9-2 W, averaged 33 bushels per acre on 150 acres in 1903.

W. Black averaged 33½ bushels per acre on 200 acres.

John Burns, in 8-1 W, averaged 45 bushels per acre on 90 acres and 35 bushels per acre on 75 acres in 1903.

John Burnett, south of Fannystelle, in 8-3 W, had 110 bushels of oats to the acre in 1902.

Robert Hainsley had 150 bushels of oats to the acre in 1902.

Alex Parker, of Sanford, Manitoba, raised the oats taking the Gold Medal at the World's Fair, Chicago, the yield being 80 bushels to the acre on 80 acres, and weighing 48 pounds to the measured bushel. Figure out the value of our lands on the basis of the above results.

MANITOBA, THE WORLD'S BREAD BASKET.

MANITOBA beats the world for the production of Small Grain. We quote as follows from the Agricultural Departments of Washington and Winnipeg:

Name of State.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Flax.
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1902.
Michigan.....	11.1	17.7	29.0	39.9	22.8	28.6	...
Illinois	17.6	17.9	28.2	37.7	24.5	28.6	...
Iowa	16.2	12.6	29.8	30.7	23.6	26.3	7.9
Kansas	18.5	10.4	18.6	33.5	15.9	16.0	6.4
North Dakota . . .	13.1	15.9	32.6	38.4	28.2	31.6	7.2
South Dakota . . .	12.9	12.2	28.8	34.8	22.4	29.2	7.5
Oklahoma	16.4	11.1	20.7	47.8	22.0	36.0	7.7
Nebraska	17.1	23.2	19.8	34.6	16.0	31.1	8.0
MANITOBA.....	25.1	26.0	40.3	47.5	34.2	35.9	13.7

The average yield of wheat for ten years in North and South Dakota and Manitoba is as follows:

North Dakota	12.7 bushels
South Dakota	10.4 bushels
MANITOBA	21.7 bushels

The above are indisputable facts, every figure being taken from the statistics of the Agricultural Departments of these two countries. Don't they interest you? Don't you want to know more of this wonderful country?

You have had, and will have, no better opportunity for investment. Iowa and Illinois may have the best corn land in the world, but Manitoba is the best small grain country in the world.

Average value of farm land in Iowa is \$23.52 per acre.

Average income or crop value in Iowa is \$6.85 per acre.

Average value of farm land in Indiana is \$45.66 per acre.
 Average income or crop value is \$8.23 per acre.
 Average value in Illinois is \$38.65 per acre.
 Average income or crop value is \$7.81 per acre.
 Average price of improved land in Manitoba about \$17 per acre.

Average income is over \$10 per acre.

In the district where our lands are located (southwest of Winnipeg) the average price is about \$23 per acre.

Average income, about \$12.50 per acre.

Some individual farms averaged \$26 and as high as \$30 per acre in 1903.

The average income of the 41,000 farmers in Manitoba in 1902 was \$1,220 each.

WHY AMERICANS INVADE THE WEST.

MOST REMARKABLE SERIES OF DEVELOPMENTS EVER WITNESSED.

The Canadian Northwest is at the present time going through the most remarkable series of developments ever witnessed in any purely agricultural country in the world. To find its parallel one must compare it with the historic mining "rushes," the stampede to California in 1849, or to the Klondike exactly a half century later.

Immigration is rushing on to its fertile prairies at a rate unprecedented in the history of any land that had not the talismanic attraction of gold. In the last Canadian fiscal year 189,064 settlers landed in the Dominion prepared to accept the government's offer of free farms on conditions of tillage. When it is considered that ten years ago the total inflow of population was only 16,835, some realization can be made of the enormous growth in the volume of the tide of settlement setting toward Canada.

The total immigration for the year which closed on June 30, 1906, was 189,065, as against 146,266 last year, an increase of 42,798, or 30 per cent. The increases in the three main streams—British, American, and Continental European—are all heavy, but the greatest are in the two former. The exact strength of the three main streams is summarized as follows:

	1904-5	1905-6	Increase.
British	65,359	86,796	21,437
Continental Europe	37,364	44,472	7,108
United States	43,543	57,796	14,253
Total	146,266	189,064	42,798

The continued increase in the volume of immigration is good news for Canada generally, and especially for Western Canada.

Of this stream of population a considerable and increasing proportion is American. Ten years ago the Americans knew nothing of the natural wealth and fertility of the Canadian West. This is evidenced by the fact that only forty-four homesteads were entered for by American citizens in 1896. But the vigorous propaganda pursued in the States by the present government has directed the attention of home-seekers to the country. The campaign of information as to the soil wealth of Manitoba and the Territories has induced what has been called the "American Invasion."

The figures below tell the tale of the growth of the movement Canadaward:

AMERICAN EMIGRANTS TO CANADA.

1896	.....	44
1897	.....	712
1898	.....	9,119
1899	.....	11,949
1900	.....	15,570
1901	.....	17,958
1902	.....	21,672
1903	.....	47,780
1904	.....	46,000
1905	.....	57,796
		230,696

Their cash in hand and settlers' effects reached \$23,000,000 in 1904.

What is bringing this inflow of population to the Canadian Northwest? Primarily, the cheapness and fertility of its agricultural lands. Land more than twice as productive as that in the best American wheat-growing states can be purchased for from one-fourth to one-twentieth of what such land would realize in the Union. The average wheat yield in the Province of Manitoba for the past twenty years, according to the official figures of the government, is 21.7 bushels to the acre. When this average is compared with the averages of the American wheat-growing states—with Iowa's 14.7, Minnesota's 14.2, Kansas and North Dakota's 12.7, Nebraska's 12.2, Missouri's 11.6 and South Dakota's 10.4—one of the principal reasons for the inrush of prosperous American farmers is summarized.

Then, too, the extent of the vast potential wheat field lying to the north of the forty-ninth parallel is but imperfectly realized. For four hundred miles from north to south, and more than double that distance from east to west, stretch the rolling prairies a busy people are now subduing to the needs of humanity. Manitoba alone—which is far smaller than either of the other Provinces—has forty million acres of wheat lands, and as yet not more than one-eighth is under cultivation. Owing to the steep northward trend of the isothermal lines, caused by the warm western winds of the Pacific, the wheat-growing area runs almost up to the Arctic Circle. How many Americans know that wheat grown at Fort Chipewyan, on Lake Athabaska, took a leading prize at the American Centennial? Few would believe that wheat is grown successfully at Fort Providence, on Great Slave Lake, and at Fort Simpson, still farther north. It is an absolute fact that the wheat that took the premier prize at the Chicago exhibition was grown six hundred miles north of the international boundary. It has taken many years to demonstrate that a severe winter does not preclude the successful growing of wheat. Some sixty years ago a committee of the American Congress reported with all seriousness that the Illinois territory, through defective climate, was unsuitable for growing grain. At the very time this sagacious judgment was given wheat had been raised for years in the Red River Settlement—the present Manitoba—six hundred miles north of Illinois, and since then the grain-raising belt has made several northward removes, and the quality of the grain has improved with each remove. The fact, long recognized by botanists, that all forms of plant life attain their greatest perfection near the polar limit of their growth has no more striking illustration than in the wheat raised in the Canadian Northwest.

The inrush of farmers has naturally built up cities and towns to supply them with necessary commodities. The finest of these is Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, with over 100,000 people. It is a live, hustling, go-ahead city, prosperous in its present and confident in its future. It is the commercial metropolis of the West. Its bank clearings for

the year 1905 were \$369,868,179; year 1906 were \$504,585,914, the third of importance in Canada. Its streets are wide and well kept. Its stores display fashion's latest fancies. Its

Free Press, Dec. 6, 1905.

TABULATED INFORMATION ABOUT THE BANKS WHICH DO BUSINESS IN WINNIPEG, SHOWING CAPITAL, RESOURCES AND NUMBER OF WESTERN BRANCHES.

NAME OF BANK	Capital Authorized.	Capital Subscribed.	Capital Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	Total Assets.	Total Liabilities.	Winnipeg Branches.	Western Branches.	New Buildings In Winnipeg.
Bank of Montreal.....	\$14,400,000	\$14,400,000	\$14,400,000	\$10,000,000	\$152,036,297	\$125,719,590	3	3	2
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,993,800	5,030,088	36,476,757	25,033,673	1	1	1
B. of British N. Am.	4,866,666	4,866,666	4,866,666	2,141,333	47,208,717	40,098,467	1	14	1
Bank of Toronto.....	4,000,000	3,939,500	3,920,920	4,320,920	36,223,698	27,202,929	1	10	1
Molson's Bank.....	5,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	31,912,105	25,576,351	1	2	1
Eastern Townships Bank.....	3,000,000	2,938,400	2,915,50	1,600,000	20,018,321	14,990,167	1	2	1
Merchants' B. of Can.	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	3,600,000	51,595,692	41,756,414	1	36	1
Union Bank of Canada.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,500,000	30,655,877	25,677,395	3	81	2
Can. Bank of Commerce	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	4,500,000	107,021,459	91,033,217	9	63	2
Royal Bank of Canada.....	4,000,000	3,874,500	3,734,300	4,237,741	41,860,353	33,360,385	1	7	1
Dominion Bank.....	4,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	44,227,160	36,840,088	4	12	1
Bank of Hamilton.....	2,500,000	2,473,700	2,470,090	2,470,090	92,009,213	76,818,556	2	2	1
Banque d'Hochelega.....	3,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,450,000	17,514,295	13,772,460	4	4	1
Bank of Ottawa.....	3,000,000	2,998,100	2,979,173	2,979,173	31,062,416	24,692,445	1	11	1
Imperial Bank of Can.	6,000,000	4,663,500	4,397,173	4,397,173	42,367,180	32,613,477	2	19	1
Traders Bank of Canada.....	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,127,596	1,260,000	31,594,145	25,389,881	1	5	1
Sovereign Bank of Can.	1,000,000	876,000	786,990	1,284,750	23,524,645	18,330,551	1	1	1
Home Bank of Canada.....	2,000,000	1,250,000	989,697	176,000	4,757,182	3,767,485	1	30	2
Northern Bank.....	5,000,000	536,800	349,498	.....	4,683,494	388,394	4	4	1
United Empire B. of C. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

wholesale houses indicate the importance of its trade. Its churches and colleges show its appreciation of culture and religion. It has three daily papers—the largest being the Free Press, which has a sworn circulation of within a few copies of 36,900—and many weeklies and monthlies.

The data relating to the grain inspected in Winnipeg during the grain fiscal year ending August 30, 1903, revealed the fact that Winnipeg receipts of wheat for that year greatly exceeded those of Chicago or of Duluth-Superior.

Following are the figures:

Winnipeg, wheat.....	51,833,000 bushels
Duluth-Superior, wheat.....	42,406,923 bushels
Chicago, wheat.....	37,940,953 bushels

The figures for 1906 show a much larger difference.

It will now be in order, so far as relates to grain arrivals at least, to abandon the trite saying that "Winnipeg will soon be a second Chicago," for Chicago makes a poor showing as compared with this great wheat-handling center.

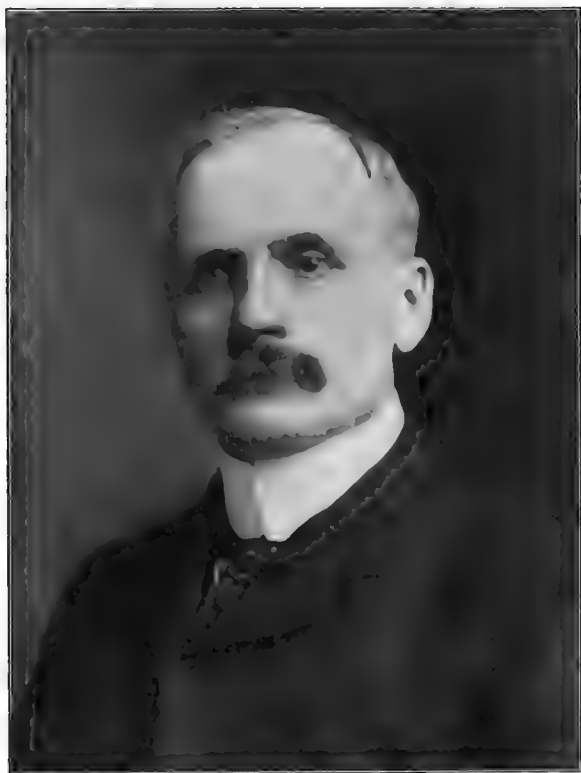
While none are nearly so important in point of commercial pre-eminence and population as Winnipeg, the Canadian

Northwest has many other towns of from 2,000 to 10,000 or 12,000 people. Brandon and Portage la Prairie, in Manitoba; Calgary, Regina, Edmonton and Moose Jaw, in the Territories, and many others of less size, are all live and prosperous towns, reflecting the rapidly-growing prosperity of the great agricultural districts of which they are the centers.

CHARACTER OF CANADIAN IMMIGRATION.

(From American Press.)

Of the new settlers in the Dominion 80 per cent came from Great Britain, the United States, Germany, France, Belgium and the Scandinavian countries. Most of them were able-bodied young men and women. Many, especially those from the United States, were well-to-do at home and brought capital as well as strong arms with them.



OGDEN HINCH, Esq.,
President Manitoba & Western Colonization Company.

These are the kind of people who are taking up the fertile wheat lands of the Canadian Northwest. They are infinitely superior to that refuse and scum of some portions of Europe which drifts to this country and speedily finds homes in tenements, poorhouses, insane asylums and jails. The Canadian newcomers add to the wealth of that country. Too many of the immigrants of this country are a burden upon its wealth.

Canada has millions of acres of good, cheap land for the landless. Now that the lands are being made accessible by railroads, it is not strange that industrious, hard-working men who wish to make homes for themselves should go to Canada. This country has disposed of most of its arable public lands.

If it had not there would not be so heavy an immigration to Canada

If the United States were heedful of business principles it would have the trade of the able-bodied men now settling in Canada, even though it could not count them among its citizens. It could get their trade through freer commercial intercourse between the two countries. Then the settlement of the vacant lands of the Canadian Northwest would be a direct benefit to this country.

PROGRESS OF MANITOBA.

The operations of our company have been chiefly in the district southwest of the city, from ten to sixty miles from the city. We have seen during the last five years whole districts settled up, which would have been settled long ago were it not for the fact that the lands were what is known as scrip lands. As to these, a word of explanation is necessary. When the Riel rebellion was quelled the soldiers were each presented with scrip for 160 acres of land. Returning home to eastern Canada, the soldiers disposed of the scrip. These found their way into the hands of syndicates in this city, as also in the towns and cities of eastern Canada where the soldiers disposed of them, in many instances for clothing, in others for small sums of money. Again, when the half-breeds were settled with, after the rebellion, each member of a half-breed family was given scrip for 240 acres. Most of these also found their way into the local towns and the city of Winnipeg, where they were exchanged for goods or small sums of money. The scrip for these lands was located at once on the best lands as close to the city of Winnipeg as possible. The effect of this was to tie up a large acreage of the very choicest lands, extending out about forty to fifty miles from Winnipeg, which was at that time the only well-known small town or city in the country. These lands have come into the market only during the past six or seven years, for the reason, first, that the holders, knowing that Winnipeg was destined to be a big city, would not sell at any reasonable price, and, secondly, because, through the carelessness of the owners in eastern Canada not knowing the tax regulations in Manitoba, the taxes were unpaid for a term of years, when, under the laws of the municipalities, the lands were sold for taxes and the purchasers could not get title until after the expiration of the time allowed by the law for redemption, which was usually four and one-half years. Several thousands of acres of these lands were not put on the market at all, as titles under the Torrens system could not be completed until during the last three years. The result of this has been to send settlement farther away from this city, as people making inquiries for homesteads or to purchase lands were told that homesteads could not be made within 100 or 200 miles of the city, the intervening lands being scrip lands. These lands are now, however, open for sale and settlement, and, as the most of them have been bought at reasonable prices within the last six years, they are now selling at actually lower prices than lands much inferior to them in quality can be had for 300 miles farther away.

Large numbers of settlers are coming in from the different states south of the boundary, as well as from eastern Canada, and buying and settling on these lands. Many more would do so if they knew that such lands could be had within easy driving distance of the city of Winnipeg. The advantage of living even within twenty-five or thirty miles of a city like this must be apparent to every would-be settler. Here is a market at his door for all the produce he can raise. Grain, vegetables, beef, pork, eggs, poultry, butter, etc., command the very highest prices, and the supply is totally inadequate to the

demand in the city. Carloads of produce of every sort are being imported from eastern Canada to supply the wants of the city. Farmers can sell fresh-made butter the year round for 25 to 30 cents per pound in this city; fresh-laid eggs, 25 to 50 cents per dozen; turkeys, geese, ducks and chickens, from 18 to 25 cents per pound. It is no wonder, then, that lands are steadily advancing in demand and in value. We have seen lands advance 100 per cent in six months, and the advance this last year has been 25 to 50 per cent. As yet the lands within forty miles of Winnipeg, in the best districts, are not at half their value. In some instances lands have yielded from 35 to nearly 50 bushels of wheat per acre this year. In one case, 32 acres threshed 1,500 bushels, in another instance, 75 acres yielded 33½ bushels per acre, which sold at 77½ cents at the elevator, and yet this land sells at \$20 to \$30 per acre.

The opportunities for investors seem almost too good to be true. We have seen one single crop of wheat pay for the land at \$15 per acre, and all expenses connected with the breaking and cultivation of the land, seed, harvesting and threshing, besides interest on the money at 7 per cent. We have known lands to yield the owners 40 per cent on their investment, when rented on half-crop share rental, and this rarely goes under 20 per cent, the lower return being due largely to the management on the part of the tenant, such as later and poorer cultivation and want of promptness in getting the work done in the proper season.

Of course, our American friends have discovered this fact, and this accounts for the large number of them who are selling out in the States and buying in this country. We have sold lands to people from Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Wisconsin, Illinois and Ohio. Some of our best customers come from Illinois. We wish to correct, however, an impression which is largely held in the States, judging from extracts from papers sent us by our agents, to the effect that all the capital for the development of this country, as well as all the settlement, is coming from the United States. Europe is awakening to the fact that there is a wonderful country across the seas, promising opportunities to get along in the world such as have never been known elsewhere. Out of the total immigration into Manitoba during ten months of 1903 of 125,000 39,000 came from the United States, nearly 60,000 from Great Britain, and the balance from European countries, and from Eastern Canada. The immigration from Europe is only started. The Britisher goes slowly, but when he moves, he moves; and it is expected that a very large number of Scotch and English farmers will arrive in the spring—in fact, a large number are already promised for March. The movement from the States is but in its infancy, and the efforts to stem the tide will, we believe, simply accelerate the movement. It will develop into a stampede as soon as the people in the States realize what they can get in this country and the sort of a country it is. The little prejudice which there is on the part of people living in the States against Canada and Canadian institutions dies very quickly when they arrive in the country, learn about our laws and mingle with our people. "There are no people more enthusiastic about Canada and her institutions than those who have moved up from the States during the last year or so."

AN ADDITIONAL WORD

About our lands is not out of place here and may be interesting to those unacquainted with the tremendous development going on in Manitoba. The members of our company are expert land judges and have had years of experience in Manitoba and Western Canada as valuers and inspectors of

lands and loans. We are not novices or experimenters, but are among the pioneers in the land business, and it was after seeing and canvassing carefully the claims of other parts of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and weighing the merits of individual districts, that we decided to invest the large amount of money we have in what we believe to be the finest, safest, best and most productive lands on the whole



Gathering the Harvest.

continent. A glance at the Government Crop Report will show that the South Central district, where our lands are located, stands at the head of the list for crop yield, etc., over the whole province. We have no cheap waste, or worthless lands. Our holdings are carefully inspected, selected wheat lands, within easy driving distance of Winnipeg (the Chicago

of Canada), and near the rising towns of Sanford, Starbuck, Brunkild, Rosenort, Fannystelle and Elm Creek. Sanford (four years old) has a large elevator (another large farmers' elevator to be built this year), store, two blacksmiths' shops, lumber yard, implement warehouse, school, church, postoffice. Starbuck (six years old) has two elevators (farmers' elevator also to be built this year), three large stores, postoffice, two blacksmiths' shops, two implement warehouses, two lumber yards, restaurant, hotel, two feed stables, good school, new Presbyterian church, Catholic church (and possibly a Lutheran church) to be built this year. Brunkild has a fine elevator, store and postoffice. None of our lands are more than four or five miles from elevators in any direction. Projected spur lines and suburban electric lines will serve our district in most satisfactory manner and give our lands the added value of the greatest proximity and convenience to market, while the rivers La Salle, Elm, Morris and Assiniboine, with their narrow belts of oak, poplar, ash and elm, lend a beauty and diversity which is most cozy and homelike—a pleasant break to the almost monotonous stretch of broad, treeless prairie. Everyone who thinks must know that lands like these, within ten to thirty miles (mostly twenty to twenty-five miles) from a city like Winnipeg, must increase rapidly in value, for there are no drawbacks—no scrub or stone, nor any difficulties to be encountered in bringing the virgin prairie under cultivation. With the substitution of the "modern high-lift riding gang" and tandem teams, we might sing Oliver Wendell Holmes' "Ploughman":

"Clear the brown path to meet his coulter's gleam,
Lo! on he comes, behind his smoking team
With toil's bright dewdrops on his sunburnt brow
The lord of earth, the hero of the plow.
First in the field of reddening sun,
Last in the shadows when the day is done,
Line after line, along the bursting sod,
Marks the broad acres where his feet have trod.
Still where he treads, the stubborn clods divide,
The smooth, fresh furrow opens deep and wide;
Matted and dense the tangled turf upheaves,
Mellow and dark the ridgy wheatfield cleaves!"

IMPROVED FARMS.

Besides our large holdings of wild lands, we have a large number of farms partially improved with small buildings and having from 30 to 400 acres plowed ready for wheat, which are rented on half-crop rental terms, returning interest to the investor varying from 20 to 50 per cent per annum. This may seem an exorbitant estimate to some, but to those who know the productive powers of the soil and the results of cultivation, extending over a number of years, the estimate is very conservative. The average for the whole province, including good, bad and indifferent farming, was in 1901 over 25, and in 1902 over 26 bushels of wheat to the acre. It is more than probable that the average in the district where our lands are exceeded 30 bushels. Individual crops on lands adjoining ours have given 33, 35, 40, 45, 47, 52, 53 and up to 60 bushels of wheat per acre.

When care is taken in preparing land for crops, the wheat yields invariably exceed 25 bushels to the acre. Some farmers never have less than 30 bushels to the acre. On the experimental farm at Brandon the wheat yield for years has exceeded 30 bushels to the acre, and that of other crops proportionately high, the oat yield repeatedly being over 160 bushels per acre.

Forty-one varieties of wheat tested at the Brandon Experimental Farm in 1901 yielded over 30 bushels per acre—the best 12 of these yielded from 35 bushels and 40 lbs. to 42 bushels per acre. The six (6) best varieties, including red and white fife, averaged $36\frac{1}{4}$ bushels per acre.

Sixty-three varieties of oats were tested at the same farm in 1901. Fifty-seven of these yielded over 60 bushels per acre. The best 12 varieties yielded from 85 to 91 bushels—an average of $88\frac{1}{2}$.

During the past six years the "American Beauty" oat has averaged 96 bushels per acre; "Banner" $92\frac{3}{4}$, and ten varieties yielded 89 and 96 bushels to the acre.

In the barley tests the yield from two-rowed were from $36\frac{1}{2}$ to $47\frac{3}{4}$ in 1901. Six-rowed barley gave from 44 to $48\frac{1}{2}$ in 1901, an average for the past six years of the best six varieties of over 46 bushels to the acre.

Peas are not much grown in Manitoba, though that they can be, and very successfully, is proven by the yield obtained at the Experimental Farm in 1901. Twelve varieties yielded 38 to 43 bushels per acre. The average for the best twelve varieties for the past six years was $42\frac{1}{4}$ bushels per acre.

INVESTMENTS.

It is safe to say that there is nothing to equal, in safety and dividend-paying aspects, an investment in our lauds, either wild or improved. The natural increase in value is at least 10 per cent per annum, if left unimproved, while if improved and under good management, the land will easily pay for itself, after the first payment is made, and very soon return a handsome yearly dividend to the investor—beside the feature of absolute safety. The gross receipts from several farms, in wheat, in our district amounted in 1903 to \$20, \$22, \$25, \$26 and as high, in one instance, as \$30 per acre, leaving a very handsome profit after all expenses were deducted.

The questionable nature of the securities offered for investment, and the large amount of bank failures, the "Get-Rich-Quick" schemes for stock gambling, ending in disaster, the past few years, has stimulated the inquiry for the solid, safe investment in lands now going on.

In this connection we cannot do better than quote the following article from the Inter-Ocean of March 3, 1905.

THE LAND IS ALWAYS THERE.

The farm land sales in McLean County, Illinois, on Wednesday numbered 165, the average price was \$135 an acre, and the amount of money involved was \$640,000, as against \$497,000 a year before, and \$346,000 two years before.

The rising prices of land in the Illinois corn belt thus shown are typical of a change of attitude toward investments that is going on all over the United States.

The time was when the great majority of the American people regarded land as the most desirable of investments. Of course, this belief was largely due to the fact that forms of investment now familiar did not then exist. But it was partly due to a sound instinct whose workings have been obscured by the more brilliant attractions of corporation securities, and which is now reasserting itself.

Of course, most of these purchases of land in this Illinois county were made by men who intend personally to work the farms. But undoubtedly some of them were made by men who are not now farmers and may never be—men who are active in business and the professions. Such men are buying productive farms because they feel that no other investment is so stable.

A man may be crowded out of his profession, his mercantile ventures may fail from causes wholly beyond his control, the corporations in which he has invested money may pass dividends and default on their bonds. But the returns from good land are as certain as the return of seed time and harvest.

Through business depressions and financial panics and political revolutions the land is always there, and always yielding its fruits to labor. It is the surest form of investment, because it is the foundation of all wealth.

CROP REPORTS.

Following are results of investments made with us by Chicago clients during the winter of 1903 and 1904, on partially improved farms in Manitoba, whose address we will be glad to furnish on application:

GRAIN THRESHED.

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ & N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 23-8-1W.—240 acres.

Wheat, 1,988 bushels.

Oats, 737 bushels.

Barley, 45 bushels

SHARE OF CROP.

Half the wheat sold for.....	\$ 813.13
Half the oats sold for.....	147.40
Half the barley sold for.....	9.00

\$ 969.53

EXPENSE.

Seed grain	\$203.25
Twine	19 00
Threshing	65 84
Elevator charges	19.64
	<u>\$ 307.23</u>

Net returns \$ 662.30

ACTUAL RESULTS OF THE INVESTMENT.

Acres purchased, 240 at.....	\$6,720 00
Cash payment	2,240.00
Number of acres cultivated.....	152
Net returns per acre cultivated lands.....	4.35
Income on purchase price (net).....	9 2-3%
Income on cash invested (net).....	29 1-3%

WHEAT SOLD.

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 26-8-1W.—160 acres.

First car wheat 1,029 bushels 1 No at 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ net.....	\$ 913 24
Second car wheat 1,016 bushels 2 No at 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ net ..	848 36
Third car wheat 1,030 bushels 2 No at 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ net	852 13

Total bushels, 3,075 \$2,613.73

OATS SOLD

Number bushels oats sold, 1,306 at 40 net. 522 40

\$3,136 13

Share of crop returns \$1,568.06

EXPENSE.

Seed grain	\$195.40
Twine	28.30
Threshing bill	180 90
Elevator charges	27 82
	<u>\$ 360.42</u>

Net returns \$1,207.64

ACTUAL RESULTS OF THE INVESTMENT.

Acres purchased, 160 at.....	\$4,800.00
Cash paid on investment	1,600.00
Income on purchase price.....	25 2-3%
Income on cash invested.....	75 1-2%
Number of acres in crop.....	156
Income per acre in crop.....	\$ 7.74
Income per acre on full number of acres purchased....	7.54

WHEAT SOLD.

SW $\frac{1}{4}$ & W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, 3-9-1W.

1,853 bushels at 89 $\frac{1}{4}$ c per bushel..... \$1,658 26

Share of crop returns \$ 808.38

EXPENSE.

Seed grain	\$147.92
Threshing account	62 10
	<u>\$ 210.02</u>

Net returns \$ 598.36

ACTUAL RESULTS OF THE INVESTMENT.

Acres purchased, 240 at.....	\$5,250.00
Cash payment	2,000.00
Number of acres under cultivation	145
Net returns per cultivated land per acre (net).....	\$ 6.30
Income on purchase price (net)	11 1-3%
Income on cash invested (net), almost.....	30%



Manitoba Landscape.

Owner has refused an advance of \$5.00 per acre on this property, or a net increase on cash invested of 60%.

WHEAT SOLD.

SW, 28-8-1W.—160 acres.

1,808 bushels.

SHARE OF CROP RETURNS.

004 bushels of wheat.....\$ 759.00

EXPENSES.

Seed grain	\$132.00
Twine	15.00
Threshing	55.05
Hauling to market	18.36
	\$ 220.41
Net returns	\$ 538.55

ACTUAL RESULTS OF THE INVESTMENT.

Acres purchased, 160 at.....	\$3,840.00
Cash payment	1,200.00
Number of acres under cultivation.....	85
Returns per cultivated land per acre (net).....	\$ 6.33
Income on purchase price (net).....	14%
Income on cash invested (net).....	44 2-3%

VALUES.

Wheat is worth five to seven cents a bushel more in this district than 300 miles west, because all wheat for export purposes passes through Winnipeg.

The value of the land depends on its **PRODUCTIVENESS, MARKET FACILITIES, SOCIAL, SCHOOL and SETTLEMENT PRIVILEGES.** Our lands possess all these advantages.

There are many successful dairy farms, and also enterprising breeders of cattle, sheep, Clydesdale, Percheron, Hackney, coach and other horses in Manitoba.

In the Canadian West history has been made quickly. To-day the fame of her agricultural resources is known almost everywhere where bread is eaten, and is attracting each year thousands of strong, earnest, skillful workers, who will still further develop the wonderful riches of the soil, and the commercial opportunities everywhere at hand. In all the vast stretch of country intervening between the great lakes and the Rockies—indeed, right through to the Pacific coast, where the Occident and the Orient stand face to face—the work of nation building is going on. Ten years of modern progress are outweighing in results centuries of the remote past.

Instead of the feeble throbbings of a primitive trade, to-day the life-blood of the world's commerce flows steadily through the arteries of a new and mighty nation. In the forests and prairies of Western Canada industry has found a congenial home. Nature has marked the West for exalted destinies, and her people are proving themselves quick at seizing and improving every opportunity vouchsafed them by a beneficent nature.

OPPORTUNITIES NOW.

Now is the time to secure a home in the Canadian West. The influx of settlers is pushing land prices upward. Do not delay if you wish to secure farm lands at moderate prices.

It was not very long ago when the best farm land in the Middle States could be bought for \$1.25 per acre. To-day the same land sells for from \$50.00 to \$100.00 per acre. The men who invested but a few hundred dollars when the land was cheap are rich to-day from the advance of the land alone. You find them by the thousands in the settled communities of the Middle States.

The land is not so rich as it once was. It will not raise so much per acre. But it is to-day near the markets which have enormous consumption. The settled community makes it a more desirable home. And for these reasons alone, one acre can now be sold for what forty acres cost.

The same opportunities exist for you now, but they will not exist for your children. In a very few years the good farm lands will all be taken. The chances for poor men to get good farms, and to get rich from their increase in their value, will be ended forever.

You who have the chance should take it. You who are working for another should work for yourself. You who

are renting and developing another man's land, should develop your own. If you do not, the time will come for regrets—a time too late, when you will envy the men who did it.

And you farmers who have had your opportunities and improved them, should see that your sons do the same. The land near home is probably beyond their reach. Let them go where the land will advance, as yours has.

And even you farmers who are not yet old, and whose land has reached its maximum of value—you can sell and come here, and buy with the proceeds seven to ten times as much. You can make several times the income that you can make on your old land. In ten years you will have a farm worth from five to ten times as much as the one you leave.

We are writing this book for any one who wants a more promising future.

ELEVATOR CAPACITY OF THE INTERIOR POINTS.

	Bushels.
1,159 elevators with total capacity of.....	35,553,200
FORT WILLIAM, AT THE HEAD OF LAKE SUPERIOR.	
C. P. R. Elevator A.	1,250,000
C. P. R. Elevator B.	500,000
C. P. R. Elevator C.	1,300,000
C. P. R. Elevator D.	3,300,000
C. P. R. Elevator E.	2,200,000
Ogilvie Co.'s Elevator (erected 1904).....	750,000
Empire Elevator	1,700,000
Total	11,000,000
PORT ARTHUR.	
C. N. R. Elevator.....	6,400,000
King's Elevator	800,000
	7,200,000

Grand total elevator capacity of the Canadian West 53,753,200

FREIGHT RATES touch the farmer's pocket like taxes. After all, it is not so much what we make as what we save that counts, and a **LARGE NET PRICE** for wheat is as important as the big yields we have.

Manitoba enjoys peculiar advantages in the matter of freight rates. The Legislature is composed mostly of farmers, so that the laws enacted are greatly in favor of farmers. The government owns a line of railroads and controls the freight rates for all time. The consequence is a rate for wheat to tidewater prevails, which is greatly in favor of the Manitoba farmer. The following table speaks for itself:

COMPARISON IN FREIGHT RATES.

WESTERN CANADA.		Wheat Freight Rate.	
	Miles	per 100.	per bu.
Winnipeg to Port Arthur.....	431	10 cts	6 cts
Gretna to Port Arthur.....	500	12 cts	7.2 cts
Emerson to Port Arthur.....	500	12 cts	7.2 cts
Brandon to Port Arthur.....	564	13 cts	7.8 cts
Indian Head to Port Arthur.....	745	17 cts	10.2 cts
North Portal to Port Arthur.....	990	18 cts	10.8 cts
UNITED STATES.		Wheat Freight Rate.	
	Miles	per 100.	per bu.
Brainerd, Minn., to Duluth	119	10 cts	6 cts
Neche, N. D., to Duluth	418	15 cts	9 cts
Pembina, Minn., to Duluth	414	15 cts	9 cts
Dickinson, N. D., to Duluth.....	560	21 cts	12.6 cts
Oakes, S. D.	310	18 cts	10.8 cts
Portal, N. D., to Duluth	586	20 cts	12 cts

A FEW FACTS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

CANADA is 250,000 square miles larger than the UNITED STATES.

WINNIPEG is the largest wheat receiving market in the world.

CANADA has the largest elevators in the world.

MANITOBA has no personal property tax.

MANITOBA farm improvements are not taxed.
MANITOBA has 99-foot road around every section that does not come off the section.

MANITOBA roads are made and maintained by each county.

MANITOBA'S population has multiplied five fold since 1881, doubling since 1891.

This country supplied one-fifth of Great Britain's wheat importation in 1903.

In eight years the wheat crop has grown from 31,356,223 to nearly 100,000,000 bushels.

WINNIPEG'S MARVELOUS GROWTH.

The following statistics, taken from the new city directory, just published, speak more eloquently than words of the great development of Manitoba, and the wondrous progress of the metropolitan city of the plains, whose area is twenty square miles:

Population in 1902	63,500
Population in 1903	77,304
Population in 1904	97,400
Population in 1906	136,953

The growth of Winnipeg is unequalled by that of any other city on the Continent. It is growing three times faster than Chicago did when Chicago had a population of 100,000.

It is an up-to-date, wide-awake, modern city of granolithic pavements, of wide, clean asphalted streets. A city of boulevards and shade trees; of beautiful parks and comfortable homes. A city of refinement and culture—of ornate public buildings in the newest type of architecture.

The following table represents the estimated cost of buildings for which permits to construct have been issued by the municipal authorities of Winnipeg.

	Bldg permits issued in Winnipeg.	Buildings erected in Winnipeg.	Cost.
1900	530	658	\$ 1,333,463
1901	636	820	1,731,857
1902	849	975	2,408,125
1903	1,227	1,593	5,689,400
1904	1,737	2,244	9,173,150
1905	3,366	4,122	10,000,000
1906	3,508	4,176	12,760,450

The figures usually given as the estimated cost, when a permit is applied for, represent a very conservative estimate.

There are now

109 14 miles of sewers.

75 miles of pavement.

70 11 miles of boulevards.

250 miles of sidewalks.

123 miles of water mains.

90 miles of street railway.

Area of parks, about 323 acres.

Assessed value of parks, about \$150,000.

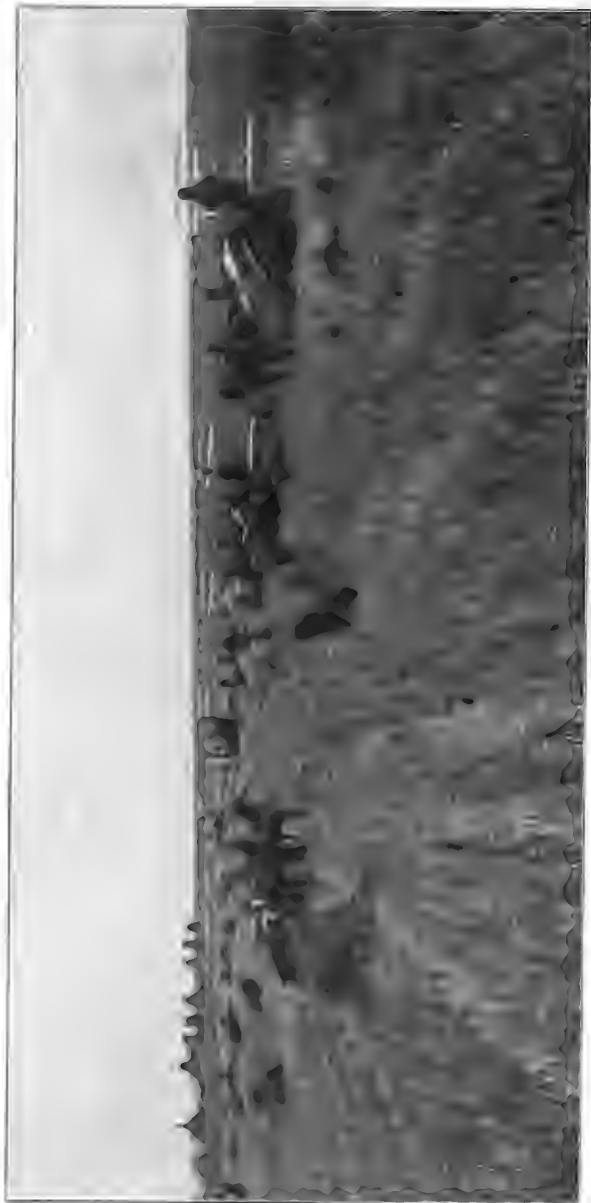
Total city assessment, about \$80,511,725.

WINNIPEG has the largest railway trackage yards in the world owned by any one system. One railroad (C. P. R.) has side trackage a half mile wide, and three and a half miles long, and forty-seven (47) parallel tracks.

PREJUDICE GIVING WAY.

There is an ill-founded prejudice among Americans against Canada and Canadian institutions which is being rapidly dissipated as the peoples intermingle and associate with one another. Some erroneous ideas which we find are: That Canada is governed *from England*; that Canada is taxed or pays tribute to support England's navy and standing army; that Canada helps pay her war debts, and is liable for levies of men to help England prosecute her wars. Nothing could

be further from the truth. Canada is liable for none of these things, but, while she remains a colony of Great Britain and enjoys the protection of England's might without cost, is as free and independent as any republic on earth. Comparisons in any direction would show to the advantage of Canada in most respects.



Farming in Manitoba.

We have a non-political, incorruptible judiciary system, of which every Canadian is proud, as it insures equal justice to all men, whatever their creed, color, or politics may be. We have a free country, and are a free people in the broadest sense of the term. "A government of the people, *by* the people," representative self-government. We are not vassals of

the Crown, under coercion. No coercion has ever been attempted, and none would be tolerated.

There is no violent change in the circumstances of life, or in social conditions by removing to Canada, and many Americans have become enthusiastic admirers and supporters of our governmental systems after becoming residents of our country. Any American can aspire to, and be eligible for, any position of honor or responsibility, whether municipal, or parliamentary, local, provincial, or federal, as soon as his character and acquirements entitle him. There is no fetter or ban on progress or ambition. We welcome good men from everywhere, and especially the Americans, whose enterprise and experience with similar soil and climatic conditions give them a peculiar fitness for successful operations in Canada. Besides that, they are "chips off the old block" and "blood is thicker than water."

CUSTOMS.

Under the customs tariff of Canada a bona fide settler may bring into Canada, free of duty, as "settlers' effects," the following articles, viz:

Wearing apparel, household furniture, professional books, implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment, which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before removal to Canada; musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, carts and other vehicles and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least one year before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale; provided that any dutiable article entered as settler's effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty, until after two years' actual use in Canada.

CATTLE QUARANTINE IS ABOLISHED. STOCK FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Live stock, when imported into Manitoba or the Northwest Territories by bona fide intending settlers shall be free, until otherwise ordered by the Governor-in-Council, subject to the following regulations made by the honorable Comptroller of Customs:

EACH SETTLER IS ALLOWED one animal of neat stock or horse for each ten acres of land purchased or otherwise secured.

One sheep or swine for each acre so secured.

If horses and cattle are brought in together, one animal allowed for each ten acres so secured.,

If sheep and swine are brought in together, one animal for each acre so secured.

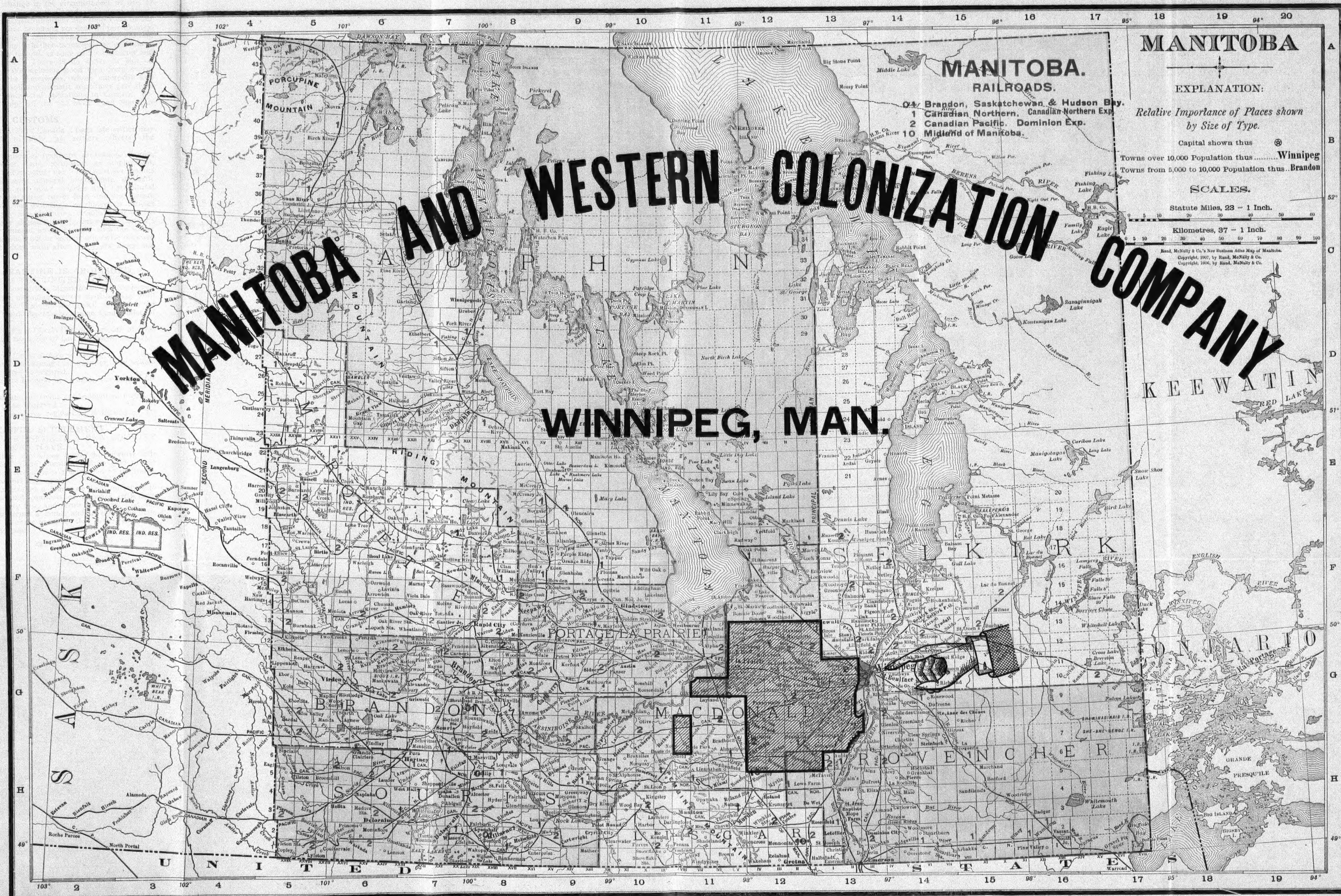
If horses, cattle, sheep and swine are brought in together, the same proportion to be observed.

The operation of the above regulations is limited to 320 acres.

SUCCESSFUL SETTLEMENT IS THE BEST ADVERTISEMENT A NEW COUNTRY CAN HAVE.

We ask every settler into whose hands this circular falls to send it to a friend. More attention will be paid to one circular inclosed in a letter from a friend than to one thousand sent out by an advertising agency.

By helping our friends to a home we help ourselves to the social intercourse and comforts of compact settlement. Our lands are listed very low, and terms so liberal that any industrious man may secure a home, and at the same time get the benefit of the increase in values that is sure to follow the settlement of good land.




MANITOBA


MANITOBA. RAILROADS.


- 04 Brandon, Saskatchewan & Hudson Bay.
- 1 Canadian Northern, Canadian-Northern Exp.
- 2 Canadian Pacific, Dominion Exp.
- 10 Midland of Manitoba.

EXPLANATION:

Relative Importance of Places shown by Size of Type.

Capital shown thus  Winnipeg

Towns over 10,000 Population thus  Brandon

Towns from 5,000 to 10,000 Population thus 

SCALES.

Statute Miles, 23 - 1 Inch.

Kilometres, 37 - 1 Inch.

Hand, McNally & Co.'s New Business Atlas Map of Manitoba.
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Copyright, 1904, by Hand, McNally & Co.

DISTRICT IN WHICH MOST OF OUR LANDS ARE LOCATED OUTLINED IN BLUE.



A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

COAST

MAP

OF

THE

COAST

Manitoba and Western Colonization Company

CAPITAL \$200,000.00
ASSETS OVER \$410,000.00

OGDEN HINCH, - President and Manager
HERBERT H. HINCH, Vice-Pres., Sec'y and Treas.

DIRECTORS

OGDEN HINCH JAMES DUNCAN H. H. HINCH
W. S. HINCH L. R. HINCH

HEAD OFFICE:

365 Main Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Next Door to Bank of Ottawa

**Agencies in several points throughout Illinois, Iowa
and Indiana.**